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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/741,734	12/19/2000	Dianna I. Tiliks	8285/375	5600
7590	07/17/2007			
Joseph F. Hetz Brinks Hofer Gilson & Lione NBC Tower, Suite 3600 P.O. Box 10395 Chicago, IL 60610			EXAMINER MILLER, BRANDON J	
			ART UNIT 2617	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 07/17/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/741,734	TILIKS ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Brandon J. Miller	2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 April 2007.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 08 June 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Response to Remarks***

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over O’Neil et al. (US 5,963,864) in view of McConnell et al. (US 6,970,719 B1).

Regarding claim 1 O’Neil teaches a method for dual ringing of a wireline and a wireless extension of the wireline using an advanced intelligent telecommunication network with a service switching point and a service node (see col. 20, lines 48-55). O’Neil teaches receiving and routing a call from a service switching point to a service node coupled with the service switching point (see col. 20, lines 15-20). O’Neil teaches a service node, initiating a first call to a wireless communication device associated with a wireline and a second call to a wireline (see col. 21, lines 26-34, wireless communication device associated with wireline relates to a wireless extension of the wireline). O’Neil does not specifically teach the wireline being a Centrex line and the wireless extension of the Centrex line providing extension dialing when the wireless extension of the Centrex line is within a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area. McConnell teaches a private wireless telephone system that is provided as an adjunct to a company’s existing PBX, or Centrex system, which allows standard wireless telephones phones to act as wireless extensions of existing wireline phones (see col. 4, lines 21-

38 and col. 9, lines 63-67). McConnell teaches the wireless extensions of the Centrex line providing extension dialing when the wireless extension of the Centrex line is within a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area (see col. 9, lines 58-63 and col. 23, lines 18-22 & 29-36, wireless telephone 64 is a wireless extension of the Centrex line because the wireless telephone operates in the limited service area of the private network, which is provided as an adjunct to the company's existing PBX or Centrex system (see col. 4, lines 21-38). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device in O'Neil adapt to include the wireline being a Centrex line and the wireless extension of the Centrex line providing extension dialing when the wireless extension of the Centrex line is within a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area because the Centrex line and extension dialing in McConnell improves O'Neil's system for providing a wireless telecommunication extension service in a telecommunications network that includes a wireline and wireless network (see col. 1, lines 12-16).

Regarding claim 2 O'Neil teaches in response to either a first or second call being answered, dropping the other call (see col. 4, lines 28-39).

Regarding claim 3 O'Neil teaches if neither the first nor second call is answered within a time period, routing the call to a voicemail system associated with the line (see col. 29, lines 31-40).

Regarding claim 4 O'Neil teaches determining whether the wireless communication device is available, and wherein initiating a call is performed only if the wireless communication device is available (see col. 33, lines 57-67 and col. 34, lines 1-6, 23-28 & 35-42).

Regarding claim 5 O'Neil teaches a method for dual ringing of a wireline and a wireless extension of the wireline using an advanced intelligent telecommunication network with a service switching point and a service node (see col. 20, lines 48-55). O'Neil teaches receiving and routing a call from a service switching point to a service node coupled with the service switching point (see col. 20, lines 15-20). O'Neil teaches suspending processing of a call and launching a query to a service control point coupled to the SSP (see col. 6, lines 7-15). O'Neil teaches determining whether a wireless extension of the wireline is available (see col. 14, lines 55-58). O'Neil teaches launching a routing message instructing the service switching point to route a call to a service node coupled with the service switching point (see col. 6, lines 20-28). O'Neil teaches a service node, initiating a first call to a wireless communication device associated with a wireline and a second call to a wireline (see col. 21, lines 26-34, wireless communication device associated with wireline relates to a wireless extension of the wireline). O'Neil does not specifically teach the wireline being a Centrex line and the wireless extension of the Centrex line providing extension dialing when the wireless extension of the Centrex line is within a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area. McConnell teaches a private wireless telephone system that is provided as an adjunct to a company's existing PBX, or Centrex system, which allows standard wireless telephones phones to act as wireless extensions of existing wireline phones (see col. 4, lines 21-38 and col. 9, lines 63-67). McConnell teaches the wireless extensions of the Centrex line providing extension dialing when the wireless extension of the Centrex line is within a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area (see col. 9, lines 58-63 and col. 23, lines 18-22 & 29-36, wireless telephone 64 is a wireless extension of the Centrex line because the wireless telephone operates in the limited

service area of the private network, which is provided as an adjunct to the company's existing PBX or Centrex system (see col. 4, lines 21-38). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device in O'Neil adapt to include the wireline being a Centrex line and the wireless extension of the Centrex line providing extension dialing when the wireless extension of the Centrex line is within a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area because the Centrex line and extension dialing in McConnell improves O'Neil's system for providing a wireless telecommunication extension service in a telecommunications network that includes a wireline and wireless network (see col. 1, lines 12-16).

Regarding claim 6 O'Neil teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 7 O'Neil teaches a device as recited in claim 3 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 8 O'Neil and McConnell teach a device as recited in claim 5 except for if the wireless communication device associated with the Centrex line is not available: launching a transmit message from the SCP to the SSP instructing the SSP to transmit the call to the Centrex line; and transmitting the call from the SSP to the Centrex line. O'Neil does teach if a wireless communication device associated with a wireline is not available launching a transmit message (see col. 34, lines 37-42). McConnell teaches facilitating switching control private wireless telephone system that is provided as an adjunct to a company's existing PBX, or Centrex system (see col. 23, lines 29-36 & 44-51 and FIG. 13). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to

include if the wireless communication device associated with the Centrex line is not available: launching a transmit message from the SCP to the SSP instructing the SSP to transmit the call to the Centrex line; and transmitting the call from the SSP to the Centrex line because this would allow for an improved system for providing a wireless telecommunication extension service in a telecommunications network that includes a wireline and wireless network.

Regarding claim 9 O'Neil teaches a destination number assigned to a subscriber line (see col. 7-14).

Regarding claim 10 O'Neil teaches detecting a terminating attempt trigger (see col. 4, lines 31-39).

Regarding claim 11 O'Neil teaches determining whether a dual ringing service is enabled (see col. 20, lines 15-19 & 49-52).

Regarding claim 12 O'Neil teaches a wireless communication device that is part of a wireless network (see col. 13, lines 30-38). O'Neil teaches sending a request for availability information of a wireless communication device from the service control point the wireless network (see col. 6, lines 15-22).

Regarding claim 13 O'Neil teaches sending a request for availability information of the wireless communication device from the service control point to a home location register in a wireless network and send availability information from the HLR to the service control point (see col. 6. lines 15-28).

Regarding claim 14 O'Neil teaches simultaneously initiating the first and second calls (see col. 20, lines 50-53).

Regarding claim 15 O'Neil teaches a method for dual ringing of a wireline and a wireless extension of the wireline using an advanced intelligent telecommunication network with a service switching point and a service node (see col. 20, lines 48-55). O'Neil teaches receiving and routing a call from the service switching point to a service node coupled with the service switching point (see col. 20, lines 15-20). O'Neil teaches a service node, initiating a first call to a wireless communication device associated with a wireline and a second call to a wireline (see col. 21, lines 26-34, wireless communication device associated with wireline relates to a wireless extension of the wireline). O'Neil teaches suspending processing of a call and launching a query to a service control point coupled to the SSP (see col. 6, lines 7-15). O'Neil teaches the SCP operative to receive a query and determine whether a wireless communication device is available (see col. 6, lines 13-28 and col. 14, lines 55-58). O'Neil does not specifically teach the wireline being a Centrex line and the wireless extension of the Centrex line providing extension dialing when the wireless extension of the Centrex line is within a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area. McConnell teaches a private wireless telephone system that is provided as an adjunct to a company's existing PBX, or Centrex system, which allows standard wireless telephones phones to act as wireless extensions of existing wireline phones (see col. 4, lines 21-38 and col. 9, lines 63-67). McConnell teaches the wireless extensions of the Centrex line providing extension dialing when the wireless extension of the Centrex line is within a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area (see col. 9, lines 58-63 and col. 23, lines 18-22 & 29-36, wireless telephone 64 is a wireless extension of the Centrex line because the wireless telephone operates in the limited service area of the private network, which

is provided as an adjunct to the company's existing PBX or Centrex system (see col. 4, lines 21-38). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device in O'Neil adapt to include the wireline being a Centrex line and the wireless extension of the Centrex line providing extension dialing when the wireless extension of the Centrex line is within a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area because the Centrex line and extension dialing in McConnell improves O'Neil's system for providing a wireless telecommunication extension service in a telecommunications network that includes a wireline and wireless network (see col. 1, lines 12-16).

Regarding claim 16 O'Neil teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 17 O'Neil teaches a home location register (HLR) coupled with the SCP, wherein the SCP is further operative to determine whether the wireless communication device is available by sending a request for availability information of the wireless communication device to the HLR (see col. 6, lines 7-28).

Regarding claim 18 O'Neil teaches a method for dual ringing of a wireline and a wireless extension of the wireline using an advanced intelligent telecommunication network with a service switching point and a service node (see col. 20, lines 48-55). O'Neil teaches receiving and routing a call from the service switching point to a service node coupled with the service switching point (see col. 20, lines 15-20). O'Neil teaches a service node, initiating a call to a wireline with a network element separate from the switch (see col. 21, lines 26-34). O'Neil teaches initiating a call to a wireless communication device with a network element separate from the switch (see col. 5, lines 1-15 and col. 21, lines 26-34). O'Neil does not specifically

teach the wireline being a Centrex line and the wireless extension of the Centrex line providing extension dialing when the wireless extension of the Centrex line is within a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area. McConnell teaches a private wireless telephone system that is provided as an adjunct to a company's existing PBX, or Centrex system, which allows standard wireless telephones phones to act as wireless extensions of existing wireline phones (see col. 4, lines 21-38 and col. 9, lines 63-67). McConnell teaches the wireless extensions of the Centrex line providing extension dialing when the wireless extension of the Centrex line is within a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area (see col. 9, lines 58-63 and col. 23, lines 18-22 & 29-36, wireless telephone 64 is a wireless extension of the Centrex line because the wireless telephone operates in the limited service area of the private network, which is provided as an adjunct to the company's existing PBX or Centrex system (see col. 4, lines 21-38). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device in O'Neil adapt to include the wireline being a Centrex line and the wireless extension of the Centrex line providing extension dialing when the wireless extension of the Centrex line is within a limited service area defined for a Centrex customer premises area because the Centrex line and extension dialing in McConnell improves O'Neil's system for providing a wireless telecommunication extension service in a telecommunications network that includes a wireline and wireless network (see col. 1, lines 12-16).

Regarding claim 19 O'Neil teaches a device as recited in claim 4 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 20 O’Neil teaches a device as recited in claim 14 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 21 O’Neil teaches a network element that is a service node (see col. 12, lines 48-50).

Regarding claim 22 O’Neil teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 4/9/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., "initiating a call to a wireline number and initiating another call to a wireless extension of the wireline number") are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brandon J. Miller whose telephone number is 571-272-7869. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri. 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, George Eng can be reached on 571-272-7495. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



July 3, 2007



George Eng  
GEORGE ENG  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER